मान्यवर, सरकार ने कहा है कि सारे इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट्स पर हमने मेडिकल टीम बिठाई हुई है और हम एक अंडरटेकिंग लेते हैं जिसमें यह बताया जाता है कि उसे यह बीमारी है या नहीं। लेकिन अभी जो एक केस डिटेक्ट हुआ है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति : कौन सा केस डिटेक्ट हुआ है ? मलेरिया का केस डिटेक्ट हुआ है क्या ?

श्री प्रेम गुप्ता : नहीं, सर मलेरिया का नहीं, "सार्स" का केस डिटेक्ट हुआ है।

श्री सभापति : आप मलेरिया की बात करिए। आप दूसरी बीमारियों को इसमें क्यों ला रहे हैं ?

श्री प्रेम गुप्ता : सर, इसीलिए मैंने आपसे पहले प्रार्थना की थी कि एक बड़ी सीरियस बीमारी है और उसके बारे में ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति : वह ठीक है, You should put questions about Malaria only and nothing else.

श्री प्रेम गुप्ता : सर, आपने तो मुझे इजाजत दे दी थी।

श्री सभापति : इजाजत दे दी थी तो अब मैं उसे विदड्रा करता हूं।

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA : Sir, then, I also withdraw my question.

Trade points with China, Myanmar, etc.

*422. SHRI B.J. PANDA :

MISS MABEL REBELLO :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Arunachal Pradesh has requested Government to open trade points with China, Myanmar and other countries ;

(b) if so, the details of the request received and whether any other State has such trade points open to other countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the items proposed to be traded and the amount of foreign exchange expected therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No formal proposal has been received from Arunachal Pradesh for opening trade points with China. However, Arunachal Pradesh has asked for operationalising the trade point at Nampong with Myanmar.

(b) and (c) The Land Customs Stations as per Government of India notification with Bangladesh, Myanmar, Bhutan, Nepal, China and Pakistan are given as Statement -I (*See* below).

(d) The major items traded at these Land Custom Stations are coal, limestone, fresh ginger, citrus fruits, stone boulders, dolomite chips, rice, machinery parts, paper, textiles, cycle, cumin seed, hilsa fish, tea, coffee, spices, sugar, processed minerals, leather goods, dyes and intermediates, glass and ceramics, machinery and instruments, sugar and oil meals. The amount of foreign exchange earned from trade at these land Customs Stations during 2001-02 was Rs. 4795 crores.

Statement-I

Notified Land Customs Stations in India as per Indian Customs Act 1962

Sl. No.	Land frontiers	Land Customs Stations
1	2	3
1.	Afghanistan (Via Pakistan)	(1) Amritsar Railway Station (2) Cheehrate Railway Station (3) Delhi Railway Station
		Calcutta and Howrah Area
2.	Bangladesh	(1) Armenian and Kulpighat Steamer Station (2) Baghbazar Railway Station (3) Baja Ghat (4) Bandaghat and Mot[illegible]at (5) Bengal River Service Godown next to Nimtolaghat. (6) Calcutta Jetties No. 4 and 6 (7) Chitpur Railway Station and Dhaniaghat River Station (8) Cossipore Railway Station and Cossipore hydraulic Press Ghat (9) Government Salt Gola, Salkia

1	2	3
		(10) Hanuman Jute Press Ghat and Panditghat
		(11) Howrah Coal Depot
		(12) Howrah Railway Station
		(13) Jagannathghat Steamer Station and Rajaghat
		(14) Kantapukur Railway Station
		(15) Nimtola Railway Station and Katgolaghat
		(16) Outram Ghat
		(17) Pathuriaghat
		(18) Rajabagan Dockyard
		(19) Rathcola Railway Station
		(20) Sahebbazar Railway Station
		(21) Sealdah Railway Station
		(22) Shalimar Coal Depot
		(23) Surinamghat
		(24) T.T. shed (Kidderpore)
		(25) Ultadanga Railway Station.
		(26) Union South Jute Mill Shed Cachar District
		(27) Karimganj Ferry Station
		(28) Omitted
		(29) Karimganj Steamerghat
		(30) Omitted
		(31) Mahisasan Railway Station
		(32) Silchar R.M.S. Office
		(33) Omitted
		(34) Sutarkhandi
		(35) Ramanhat Railway Station

1	2	3
		(36) Changrabndh Railway Station
		(37) Chengrabandha Railway Station
		(38) Gitaldah Railway Station
		(39) Gitaldah river
		(40) Gitaldah road
		(41) Haldibari Railway Station
		(42) Hassimara Railway Station
		Darjeeling District
		(43) Phulbari
		(44) Omitted
		(45) Baghmara
		(46) Dalu
		(47) Ghasuapara
		(48) Mehandraganj
		Goalpara District
		(49) Dhubri Steamerghat
		(50) Omitted
		(51) Manikarchar
		(51A) Golakganj
		Jaintia Hills District
		(52) Dawki
		Kamrup District
		(53) Gauhati Steamerghat
		Khasi Hills District
		(54) Omitted
		(55) Bolanganj
		(56) Barsora
		(57) Ryngku
		(58) Shella Bazar
		Lunglei District

1	2	3
		(59) Demagir
		Malda District
		(60) Kotawalighat (Mohedipur)
		(61) Singabad Railway Station
		Murshidabad District
		(62) Dlhulian
		(63) Gede Railway Station
		(64) Khanduaghat
		(65) Lalgola Town
		(66) Ranaghat Railway Station
		(67) Tungi
		24-Parganas District
		(68) Bongaon Railway Station
		(69) Budge Budge
		(70) Ghojadanga
		(71) Hingalganj
		(72) Jalalpur
		(73) Naihati Railway Station
		(74) Namkhana
		(75) Orient Jute Mill Jetty
		(76) Petrapol Railway Station
		(77) Petrapol Road
		Purnea District
		(78) Kathihar Railway Station
		Sibsagar District
		(79) Omitted
		Tripura North District
		(80) Dhalaighat

1	2	3
		(81) Monu (Kailashar) Sub-division
		(81A) Old Raghna Bazar
		Tripura South District
		(82) Muhurighat
		(83) Omitted
		Tripura West District
		(84) Agartala
		(85) Khowaighat
		(86) Srimantapur
		(87) Dangi
		(88) Hilli (West)
		(89) Kukradah
		(90) Radhikapur Railway Station
3.	Bhutan	(1) Darranga
		(2) Hatisar
		(3) Ultapani
		(4) Jaigaon
		(5) Chamurchi
4.	China	(1) Gunji
		(2) Village Namgaya Shipkila
5.	Myanmar	(1) Champai
		(2) Moreh
		(3) Nampong
6.	Nepal	(1) Bairgania
		(2) Banbasa
		(3) Barhni
		(4) Bhimnagar
		(5) Bhitamore
		(6) Dharchula
		(7) Galgalia
		(8) Gauriphanta
		(9) Jarwa
		(10) Jayanagar

1	2	3
		(11) Jhulaghat (Pithoragarh)
		(12) Jogbani
		(13) Katarniyaghat
		(14) Khunwa
		(15) Kunauli
		(16) Nautanwa (Sonauli)
		(17) Nepalgunj Road
		(18) Naxalbari (Panitanki)
		(19) Raxaul
		(20) Sonabarsa
		(21) Sukhia Pokhari
		(22) Tikonia
		Amritsar District
7.	Pakistan	(1) Amritsar Railway Station
		(2) Attari Road
		(3) Attari Railway Station
		(4) Khalra
		(5) Assara Naka
		(6) Khavda Naka
		(7) Lakhpat
		(8) Santalpur Naka
		(9) Suigam Naka
		Delhi
		(10) Delhi Railway Station
		Ferozepur District
		(11) Hussainiwala
		Jodhpur Division
		(12) Barmer Railway Station
		(13) Munabao Railway Station

SHRI B. J. PANDA : Sir, in his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that Arunachal Pradesh has only made a request about operationalising the border post with Myanmar, but not with China. I would like to draw the hon. Minister's attention to an article published in the 'Financial Express', of 12th February,

which says that Arunachal Pradesh also seeks to open trading points with China. Since 98 per cent of the North-Eastern border is, actually, an international border, and only about two per cent of the border is internal to the country, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the implications of such a situation, and would the Ministry be considering opening posts.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Sir, as far as formal requests are concerned, we have received a request from the Arunachal Pradesh Government for operationalising a new trading point with Myanmar. As it is, there are two trading points with Myanmar, one of which is operational. However, with China, on the North-East, there are no formal trading points as yet. There are trading points with China, one in Uttaranchal, and one in Himachal Pradesh, but not in the North-East. While opening these points, we take into consideration a series of factors, the predominant being the trade requirements, as also various security concerns.

MISS MABEL REBELLO : Sir, Arunachal Pradesh and other North-Eastern States are land-locked States, and they are contiguous with China, Myanmar, Bangladesh. They have got traditional links with these countries, and there is a wide scope of generating economic activity by encouraging trade. Not only a lot of formal trade, but a lot of non-formal trade is also on. And a lot of youth there, today, are unemployed; educated boys are going into insurgency because of lack of employment; because of lack of activities. Besides, a lot of things are being dumped here. Our country is a manufacturing country and we should remain a manufacturing country, not a country of traders.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please put the question.

MISS MABEL REBELLO : I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are they doing to create trade with these countries, and not allow them to dump their goods here and that way lure our boys to insurgency.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Sir, as far as these areas are concerned, we have already notified about 130 trading points as far as land customs is concerned in order to encourage trade. Out of these, 42 trading points have already become operational, and active trade is being carried on in these points. The total trade in the year ending 31st March, 2002,— we don't have the current year's figures available with us, which should be available to us shortly—the last year's figures were already to the tune of about Rs. 4,795/- crores. So, the trade is increasing. But while opening these trading points, the Central Government, under the ASIDE Scheme, does provide infrastructural assistance so that trade

activity could be encouraged. And as I said, we keep various factors in mind while opening these trading points, one is the requirement of that area; some of the points which the hon. Member has mentioned with regard to the requirements and the trade compulsions of that area are also borne in mind. In some areas, you open these trading points only after bilateral agreement with the neighbouring country also, so their views are also taken into consideration, these are mutually open. We take various factors including, diplomatic and security factors into consideration while opening it.

MISS MABEL REBELLO : Sir, our country is a manufacturing country . . . *(Interruptions)* . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : No; no. . . . *(Interruptions)* . . . .Please take your seat.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, so far as our trade points with China are concerned, two names have been mentioned here—one is Gunji and another is Shipkila. I understand that, earlier, there were two trade points, but their names were Lipulake and Shipkila. But, I don't find the name of Lipulake here. My another point is, there was a proposal to have another trade point between India and China, that is, at Nathula. The Chinese were insisting to have it at Kalimpong, just to ensure that Sikkim is not a part of India. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether that issue has been resolved. I would also like to know whether any trade point is going to be opened up at Nathula.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Sir, as it is, today, as I mentioned, there is no formal trade point as far as North East is concerned. Therefore, formal trade points—at whichever place where China wanted or we wanted—can be set up only after mutual consultation, and also after we take into account our own considerations, including security. Today, we have only two points which are operational effectively. One is in Uttaranchal at Lipulake and the other is in Himachal Pradesh at Shipkila. These are the only two points. There is no third point which is operational. With regard to the specific past issue, which the hon. Member has raised, I will check up the record and intimate the hon. Member.

SHRI RISHANG KEISHING : Sir, I think, as regards North-East, development of trade with neighbouring countries is the absolute necessity. This is because they have to survive and they have to come into this trade for employment opportunities and other things. In view of this absolute necessity, I would like to know whether the Government have evolved any short-term and long-term policy in this regard. If so, I would like the hon. Minister to lay that short-term and long-term policy on the Table of the House.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Sir, with regard to development of trade, as far as North-East is concerned, I have already mentioned that from the ASIDE Scheme of the Central Government, we are assisting the States in setting up all these trade points which are concerned. I have detailed figures of how much has been given for each of the trade point in consideration. Besides this, there are other activities such as linkages, setting up of agro-export zones etc. So far, 3 agro-export zones, to encourage activity, have been set up, as far as North-East is concerned. In addition to this, 6 export promotional industrial parks, one each in Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram and Nagaland have also been sanctioned for the North East area. Besides this, there are other series of steps which are proposed, and if the hon. Member has any further suggestions to add to this—the Government of India is very keen to increase the economic activity, as far as North-East is concerned—we can certainly take even those into consideration.

कोलटा और बाजगी को अनुसूचित जातियों के रूप में मान्यता दिया जाना

*423. **श्री ईसाम सिंह** : क्या **सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 1956 में उत्तरांचल के जौनसार क्षेत्र की कोलटा और बाजगी जातियों को अनुसूचित जातियों के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान कर दी थी;

(ख) क्या 1967 में उत्तरांचल राज्य के जौनसार क्षेत्र को अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्र के रूप में घोषित किया गया था;

(ग) क्या जौनसार क्षेत्र की कोलटा और बाजगी जातियों को अब अनुसूचित जाति माना जाता है; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इन जातियों को उनका अधिकार दिलाने का विचार रखती है ?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (डॉ. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) बाजगी समुदाय को उत्तर प्रदेश में दिनांक 10-08-1950 को अधिसूचित संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश, 1950 के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में अनुसूचित जाति के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया था। तथापि, कोलटा समुदाय को अनुसूचित जाति के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट नहीं किया गया था। अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची को दिनांक 29 अक्तूबर, 1956 को अधिसूचित